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HINDUISM AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: Hinduism is the world's oldest religion, Sanatan Dharma or Hinduism is one of the most precise and shreshtha as it's not only a single religion but a wholesome combination of numerous traditions and beliefs. Indian Astronomy is substantially girdled by their spiritual beliefs and their culture. But also, Sanatan Dharma has more accurate compliances in the field of Astrophysics. Indian astronomy is principally the description of the macrocosm and the state of intimidate matters.

Keywords: Combination, Astronomy, Macrocosm.

Introduction: The vedic textbooks are easily the oldest textbooks of the Indian heritage. Rig Veda is the oldest of them, Rig Veda is each about rituals and culture bedded, also it has a unique section on astronomy called 'Vedang Jyotisha'¹- which connects the relations between ultramodern wisdom and the ancient wisdom of Cosmos. After the applicability of Rig Veda, Yajur Veda is the coming most apparent literature in the knowledge of Ancient Astronomy. The most accurate applicability in the field of astrophysics in India is connected to Rig veda (c1700- 1100 BCE), one of the foremost textbooks in Hinduism. Rig Veda and Yajur Veda subordinally created a pathway for numerous ancient astronomers and mathematicians to compose their models and propositions about Space and Cosmos. The Shlokas of creation from the Rig Veda concludes that nothing knows how the macrocosm has started. According to Hindu Beliefs the macrocosm is that of millions or trillions of times old. As per by ancient hindu beliefs in reincarnation, the macrocosm we live isn't the first and indeed, there are trillions of macrocosm and Brahma floating, beyond our thinking capacities. Vedas, Puranas like Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta have clear attestations to the straight vedic period and cosmology- It's believed that these textbooks have evolved over centuries.

Indian Astronomy and Its Applicability to the Modern Technology

Vedas and Puranas noway mentioned that earth is flat or that of some other. Puranas always mentioned that earth is ellipsoidal in shape, as when demon Hiranyanetra trapped earth into an ocean, Shri Hari Vishnu took his third of the 10 embodiers(avtars) as a boar. According to VarahPurana; The Varah or Boar Icon of Vishnu is depicted as holding up the ellipsoidal Earth with his ivory. Bhagwat Geeta also have substantiation related to the ellipsoid shape of earth. This shloka from SrimadBhagvatGeeta describes about the globular shape of earth.

“तत्रत्यानादिवसमध्यङ्गतएवसदाऽऽदित्य-
स्तपतिसव्येनाचलंदक्षिणेनकरोति
यत्रोदेतितस्यहसमानसूत्रनिपाते
निम्लोचतियत्रक्वचनस्यन्देनाभितपति
तस्यहैषसमानसूत्रनिपातेप्रस्वापयति
तत्रगतनपश्यन्तियेतंसमनुपश्येरन्”

Restatement- People living in countries at points diametrically contrary to where the sun is first seen rising will see the sun setting, and if a straight line were drawn from a point where the sun is atmid-day, One side of the people will see no sky that means the night whereas the other side will be able to see the sun and vice-versa. BhagvatGeeta Verse 5 Chapter 21 Shlok 8-9 ²

These verses easily explain the Earth as an ellipsoid.

If you 'll ask that how right it's or when it came public is always been of part of pivotal contestation in between ancient astronomers and western knowledge. The fact that the Sun is at the centre of solar system and earth with rest of the planets are revolving around. It is established times ago in Hindu Vedas and Puranas. Great Scientist Galileo admitted to the fact that the positions of solar bodies in universe is formerly mentioned in the Bhagavatham, which was collected in a period that goes from the end of Mahabharata age, at the morning of Kali- Yuga (3102 BC) and at the rearmost around 2600 BC.



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So as per by the heritage of Hinduism it's a fact that Earth is an ellipsoid and it revolves around the sun centuries or indeed millions of times before the westerners agreed to the fact. The Yoga- Vasisththa (500 BCE) also mentioned that humans and creatures walking on earth is analogous to the ants crawling on a ball.

According to Modern Astronomy and Science, we know that the earth's route around the sun isn't a circle and is slightly elliptical. Thus, the distance between the earth and the sun varies throughout the time. At its nearest point on the cirque that's the earth's route around the sun, the earth is 147,166,462kms from the sun. This point in the earth's route is known as Perihelion and it occurs around January 3. The earth is furthest down from the sun around 3 July when it's 152,171,522kms from the sun. This point in the earth's route is called aphelion. The average distance from the earth to the sun is 149,597,870.691 kms. According to records, for the first time in 1672, Jean Richer and Giovanni Domenico Cassini measured the distance between the earth and the sun. It was average of 140 Million Km.

And before that in Hanuman Chalisa³; Hindu Prayer computes this distance with great simplicity.

जुगसहस्रजोजनपरभानू
लील्योताहिमधुरफलजानू॥

Which Means;

1 Juug = 12000

1 Sahastra = 1000

1 Yojan = 8 miles

Therefore, the sum will be 96000000 miles

1 mile = 1.6 kms

this means that the distance is 96000000 x1.6 km =153600000 kms.

The two ancient propositions that crop with ultramodern drugs, one in cosmology and the other in special proposition of reciprocity with regarding to time, i.e. Cyclical Universe and Change in the rate of passage of time.

Conclusion

Numerous Scientists and Astronomers get told by the heritage of Sanatan Dharma, and indeed used Ancient Technology as their boon for fine models and for astronomy. Carl Sagan an American Astronomer explained the significance of a citation- cast Natraj Idol. Our ancestors revealed the present-day data before our scientists could ever be suitable to. Hinduism have explained the conception of birth and actuality of macrocosm. We should need to follow up the legacy of Hinduism as well. The ancient era of Macrocosm and Astrophysics needs a vital research practice as far, few things about macrocosmic universe are still untouched.

References

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2. BhagvatGeeta-Verse 5 Chapter 21 Shlok 8-9
3. Hanuman Chalisa- Doha 18